The Die Is Cast and Japan's 100,000,000 Will See It Through

Nippon Times

In a Long War Victory Favors the Spiritually Strong

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PAN-AMERICAN UNITY IS SPLIT AS CHILE ACTS

Santiago Government Formally Recognizes Argentine Regime Under Farrell

BOLIVIANS FOLLOW SUIT

Collapse of Solidarity Imminent as Paraguay, Uruguay Taking Similar Step

Special

LISBON, March 6.—The Government of Chile, welcoming the declaration by Acting-President Farrell of Argentina that he would continue with the continental policy of President Ramirez, has extended recognition to the new Argentine Government, it was disclosed in a dispatch from London.

It was also revealed that the Government of Bolivia has also followed suit in recognizing the new regime.

It is felt in London, the report continues, that if this step is followed by the other Latin American sister states, the Pan-American solidarity, so firmly resolved at the Montevideo conference, will be doomed.

Solidarity in Danger

Domei

LISBON, March 6.—Current indications that Uruguay and Paraguay will recognize the new Argentine regime, following the example of Chile, presages the collapse of Pan-American solidarity, admits a United Press report reaching here from Washington.

The UP report stated that the United States Government will not recognize the new Buenos Aires regime until the latter accepts the demands made by Undersecretary Edward Stettinius on March 4.

Meanwhile, another UP dispatch from Buenos Aires reported that the Argentine Government held an urgent Cabinet meeting this morning to study "diplomatic policies for the Americas." The report also stated that Acting Foreign Minister General Diego Mason clarified that the Argentine Government would strictly maintain its policy of Pan-American solidarity and take every necessary measure for its maintenance.

Britain May Recall Envoy

Special

LISBON, March 6.—Although Undersecretary Stettinius's statement on the suspension of U.S. relations with Argentina, until the latter returns to the fold of hemispheric solidarity, was made without consulting London, it is believed here that Sir David Kelly, British Ambassador to Buenos Aires, was instructed to refrain from making any formal agreement with the Farrell Government and that the question of the immediate recall has now arisen, a dispatch from London discloses. It is pointed out that this neither commits the British Government to a policy of recognition of the Farrell Government nor to a suspension of relations with it.

Meanwhile, British publications, however, are endorsing the four-point demand made by Stettinius on Argentina for first, internment of Axis diplomatic agents who are presently free; second, suppression of espionage activities by Axis organizations; third, effective suppression of pro-Axis sentiments; and fourth, curtailment of Axis commerce, adding that toleration has its limits.

London observes that two fundamental questions require clarification and watching: first, whether President Ramirez was forcibly, therefore unconstitutionally, compelled to resign; second, possibility of the recognition of the issue which may split Pan-American unity, the London report pointed out.

Reports reaching London said that Ramirez was forced to resign, but that he had previously tendered his resignation to the Supreme Court of Argentina, thereby placing the legality of the choice of his successor, according to Argentine Constitution, in the hands of the Supreme Court.

Halifax Gives Stand

Special

LISBON, March 6.—British Ambassador to Washington Lord Hali-

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 6)

National School Kids Get Present of Sugar From Forces on Front

Evincing the kindness and consideration of the officers and men on the foremost front for the national school pupils at home, a quantity of sugar has been recently sent here with the special message that sweets be made and distributed to the youngsters. The sugar will be shortly distributed to national schools in the seven large cities of Tokyo, Kyoto, Osaka, Kobe, Nagoya, Yokohama and Fukuoka through the good offices of the Education Ministry. The school children will enjoy the present from the front in the form of "Oshiruko," sweet cakes and candies sometime round Army Day which falls on March 10. Expressing the gratitude of the school children, letters of thanks and gratitude will be dispatched to the front.

ARGENTINA CHECKS U.P. WIRE SERVICE

Prohibits Use of Phone by Prensa Unida; La Razon Is Suspended

Special

LISBON, March 6.—Indicating a vastly significant move, the Argentine Government, issued a decree suspending use by the United Press of America of the wire service between Argentina and Uruguay, a dispatch from Buenos Aires disclosed.

It is recalled that the United Press, notwithstanding strict censorship in Argentina, had been reporting current political developments in Argentina from Montevideo, quoting reliable sources in Argentina.

The report indicates that the same decree prohibited the use of all telephone communications within Argentina for the transmission of news by the Prensa Unida which is a subsidiary of the United Press in Argentina.

The order, the dispatch adds, which will be effective immediately for an indefinite period, was signed by the Director General of the Post Office and Telegraph, Colonel Julio Lagos, and Director of the Radio Communications Section of the Post Office, Major Umberto Farias.

The decree issued by the Argentine Government, it is learned, explained that the leased wire to Uruguay between Buenos Aires and Montevideo was used by the Prensa Unida to transmit news whereas the permission to use the wire had been issued in the name of the United Press. The dispatch further quotes the decree as saying that the Prensa Unida's use of the wire constituted a grave infraction of Argentine regulations.

The dispatch also said that the official broadcasting station, Radio Del Estado, announced during network transmission that the newspaper, La Razon, will be suspended for publishing false news regarding the modification of Argentina's relations with friendly American countries. The radio referred to the statement made by Edward R. Stettinius, U.S. Undersecretary of State, which La Razon published in an abridged form. The radio station stated that there had been no official communication regarding the possible modification of Argen-

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 4)

REICH SMASHES ENEMY RAIDERS IN EPIC BATTLE

Biggest Air Battle of War Fought Off Dutch Coast and Berlin in Daylight

OVER 108 PLANES DOWNED

U.S. Bomber Formation Meets Terrific Resistance—Vital War Plants Unharmed

Special

LISBON, March 6.—One of the biggest air battles staged thus far in this war was fought at forenoon today in the area between the Zuider Sea off the Netherlands and Havel lakes near Berlin between the United States and Reich air units, according to a Berlin report.

The United States bomber squadrons, which had crossed into German territory with a heavy fighter escort, were engaged by the Reich fighters in a running battle over the entire northwestern and middle German areas.

The American machines took a direct course toward Berlin where an air raid alarm was sounded at 1 p.m. However, German defenses, which besides fighters included hundreds of anti-aircraft batteries, compelled the American bomber formations to deviate from their course. When the enemy planes approached Berlin, the stations of the Luftwaffe commando had received numerous reports on the destruction and crashes of the enemy raiders.

Meanwhile, Berlin quarters declared that today's first daylight attack on the Reich capital by American planes despite a large number of machines employed proved ineffective. They pointed out that German fighters succeeded in holding back the American bombers from attacking large industrial plants.

In the meantime, London dispatches said that returning American fliers told of the severe opposition put up by the German fighters and despite repeated bombings by the British air units, declared Berlin looks "a long way from being flattened."

Enemy Loses 108 Planes

Domei

BERLIN, March 6.—The American bomber squadrons, which raided German territory today, lost 108 planes mostly four-engined bombers according to available reports so far received here.

The enemy raiders, protected by strong fighter escort, appeared at a great altitude off the Dutch coast shortly before noon. The weather condition was generally good permitting the engagement of all fighter forces available for the northern area. In some places, visibility was obstructed by fog. The German machines were engaged to such an extent that the employment of local reserves was not necessary.

The American raiders, flying as usual at a great altitude, and protected on both sides by strong fighter forces, entered the continental area directly from the east. However, when they were flying off the Dutch coast and over the Zuider Sea, the enemy formations were furiously attacked by strong German fighter planes, which fought their way stubbornly through the enemy's fighter

(Continued on Page 3 Col. 3)

Barrage of New Taxes Makes Tax Burden Of Americans the Heaviest in the World

Special

LISBON, March 6.—Americans will face new tax burdens beginning on April 1 in addition to the heavy load they are already carrying, according to a New York dispatch. The dispatch said that first of all the Americans will have approximately 20 per cent of their earnings withheld from their pay checks every week. Although the new tax bill passed by Congress over the president's veto did not reach the staggering level of $10,500,000,000 proposed by the Administration, the new law adds substantially to the taxes Americans must pay. For example, the excess profits tax on corporations was raised from 90 to 95 per cent.

The average American faces a series of increased taxes especially on the so called luxuries. Theater ticket taxes were doubled and night club and cabaret taxes were increased to 30 per cent from the former 5 per cent. Similarly, the tax on fur coats after April 1 will be 20 per cent, just double the old rate. Jewelry and cosmetics will be subject to a same increase. Travel will also cost the Americans more, since the new law raises the transportation tax from 10 to 15 per cent.

Long distance telephone calls will be taxed 25 per cent and the tax on telegraph, cable and radio dispatches will be raised from 15 to 25 per cent.

Drinkers will also be hard hit, if they have not been already by the shortages in scotch, rye and gin. Starting April 1, anyone fortunate enough to find such liquor will discover that he must pay a federal tax of $1.80 per fifth. The old tax was about $1.20 per fifth.

Postage rates will also be affected. First class local mail will be raised from two cents per ounce to three and airmail from six to eight cents.

IMPERIAL RESCRIPT OBSERVANCE DAY

Imperial Rescript

We, by grace of heaven, Emperor of Japan, seated on the Throne of a line unbroken for ages eternal, enjoin upon ye, Our loyal and brave subjects:

We hereby declare war on the United States of America and the British Empire. The men and officers of Our Army and Navy shall do their utmost in prosecuting the war, Our public servants of various departments shall perform faithfully and diligently their appointed tasks, and all other subjects of Ours shall pursue their respective duties; the entire nation with a united will shall mobilize their total strength so that nothing will miscarry in the attainment of Our war aims.

To insure the stability of East Asia and to contribute to world peace is the far-sighted policy which was formulated by Our Great Illustrious Imperial Grandsire and Our Great Imperial Sire succeeding Him, and which We lay constantly to heart. To cultivate friendship among nations and to enjoy prosperity in common with all nations has always been the guiding principle of Our Empire's foreign policy. It has been truly unavoidable and far from Our wishes that Our Empire has now been brought to cross swords with America and Britain. More than four years have passed since China, failing to comprehend the true intentions of Our Empire, and recklessly courting trouble, disturbed the peace of East Asia and compelled Our Empire to take up arms. Although there has been re-established the National Government of China, with which Japan has effected neighborly intercourse and cooperation, the regime which has survived at Chungking, relying upon American and British protection, still continues its fratricidal opposition. Eager for the realization of their inordinate ambition to dominate the Orient, both America and Britain, giving support to the Chungking regime, have aggravated the disturbances in East Asia. Moreover, these two Powers, inducing other countries to follow suit, increased military preparations on all sides of Our Empire to challenge us. They have obstructed by every means our peaceful commerce, and finally resorted to a direct severance of economic relations, menacing gravely the existence of Our Empire. Patiently have We waited and long have We endured, in the hope that Our Government might retrieve the situation in peace. But our adversaries, showing not the least spirit of conciliation, have unduly delayed a settlement; and in the meantime, they have intensified the economic and political pressure to compel thereby Our Empire to submission. This trend of affairs would, if left unchecked, not only nullify Our Empire's efforts of many years for the sake of the stabilization of East Asia, but also endanger the very existence of Our nation. The situation being such as it is, Our Empire for its existence and self-defense has no other recourse but to appeal to arms and to crush every obstacle in its path.

The hallowed spirits of Our Imperial Ancestors guarding Us from above, We rely upon the loyalty and courage of Our subjects in Our confident expectation that the task bequeathed by Our forefathers will be carried forward, and that the sources of evil will be speedily eradicated and an enduring peace immutably established in East Asia; preserving thereby the glory of Our Empire.

(Imperial Sign Manual)
(Imperial Seal)

The 8th day of the 12th month of the 16th year of Showa.

ANKARA BRITISHERS TO LEAVE FOR HOME

Cessation of War Goods Delivery by London Still Featured by Turkish Press

Special

LISBON, March 6.—A group of about 400 British subjects, mostly instructors, technical experts and mechanics who had been working in Turkey under the Anglo Turkish Agreement, will leave Ankara for their homeland as a result of the aggravation on relations between the two countries, a dispatch from Ankara disclosed.

The British announcement of the cessation of war materials delivery to Turkey and the resultant situation continues to be a much-discussed topic in the Turkish papers.

The Cumhuriyet asked whether the British policy toward Turkey is meant to prepare the British people for a new state of relations between the two countries or whether it may be regarded as a pressure move on Turkey. It further asked whether this new attitude indicated a fundamental orientation by Britain as regards Turkey.

The report pointed out that the Turkish people, thus far, were believed not to have considered certain utterances of the British papers as representing official opinion in Britain. However, the recent unanimity seen in the British press was likely to have shaken this belief, the report observed.

Meanwhile, Reuters' special correspondent in Cairo observed that reliable circles are pointing out that the British military mission to Turkey failed because of the political attitude prevailing in certain Turkish quarters.

Turkey is reported to have flatly refused to grant permission for the anti-Axis to use its air bases or to enter the war until the necessary amount of war materials, which would have taken months to send, were available.

Getting Government Posts

Special

MACASSAR, March 7.—Natives' participation in the Government here will be realized on April 1 when the Japanese Civil Administration will appoint capable native inhabitants as officials of the Administration.

ANGLO-U.S. CLEAVAGE VIEWED AS WIDENING

Dislike of British More Openly Voiced by Various Sources In America

Special

STOCKHOLM, March 6.—In the face of confronting war aims, the sharp dissensions between Britain and America are becoming particularly noticeable as the war grows more severe.

The New York correspondent of the Dagens Nyheters, today, telegraphed a long article in which these signs were well pointed out. The correspondent wrote that a few days ago, Marquis Childs who is strongly opposed to sensationalism and fault-finding had written that he had heard so many persons express critical opinions in private conversations on Britain and her policy that it was necessary as soon as possible to start a general and open debate on Anglo-American relations whereby isolationists and other circles should avail themselves of the opportunity to create a storm of hostility toward England.

The correspondent also summarized a book recently written by James Truslow Adams which said:

"Among the Americans, one can easily find suspicions toward other nations, above all, toward Europe. European diplomacy is cunning and the most cunning of European states is England which has acquired such enormous power without having the big natural resources of America in her home-country.

Two Serious Problems

"With their background, it is natural that many Americans are apt to believe that the British are more interested in preserving their power than in doing their share toward a common war effort. Such feelings are natural when one considers that many Americans have not yet come into very close touch with the war, and consequently, have difficulty in understanding the great sacrifices which England has made for the common cause. There are many points where one can discern the disagreeable feelings existing between the English and Americans, especially two questions which vitally concern American interests—the war in East Asia and the post-war trade problems."

The correspondent then pointed to

(Continued on Page 2 Col. 3)

OUR UNITS FOIL FOE'S EFFORTS TO RAID RABUAL

139 and 110 Enemy Aircraft Beaten Off on March 4 And the Next Day

9 HOSTILE PLANES BLASTED

Japanese Naval Fighters Repulse Bombers and Fighters Appearing Over Hoihow

Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, March 7.—A combined formation of 139 enemy fighters and bombers attempted a morning raid on Rabaul on New Britain Island on March 4. Counter attacking them with anti-aircraft guns, the Imperial Japanese Forces stationed there shot down two deck-bomber planes and a fighter and damaged four other carrier borne bomber planes. All the rest of the raiders were repulsed. Damage on the Japanese side was negligible.

In two waves on the morning and afternoon of the next day, another formation of 110 enemy planes came attacking our position at Rabaul. The Japanese Units garrisoned there immediately intercepted them, shooting down two B-24 planes and beating off all the others. Damage done to our side was very slight.

Foe Plane Shot Down
Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN THE SOUTH PACIFIC, March 7.—An enemy plane was shot down by the land units of the Imperial Japanese Forces on Ponape Island in the Marshall Group on the morning of March 6 when a formation of 10 enemy planes tried to invade our position on the island. No damage was caused to our side.

Enemy Raid Frustrated
Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE IN CHINA, March 7.—On the morning of March 4, a unit of 20 enemy planes, consisting of fighters and bombers, came over Hoihow. Japanese naval fighter plane units immediately intercepted them, shooting down a B-25 after furious aerial combat and repelling the rest of the raiders. The Japanese side suffered some damage on the ground.

Enemy Plane Downed
Special to the Nippon Times

RANGOON, March 7.—Out of 18 enemy B-24 bomber planes that attempted to penetrate the sky over Rangoon on March 5, one enemy invading plane was promptly shot down by the Japanese Forces garrisoned there, which counter-attacked the hostile aircraft with furious anti-aircraft gunfire. No damage was sustained by our side.

Foe Invader Damaged
Special to the Nippon Times

UNDISCLOSED BASE ON THE CHINA CONTINENT, March 7.—An enemy B-25 bomber attempted to attack a group of Japanese vessels on the Yangtze River on the afternoon of March 4. Intercepting it promptly, two torpedo boats of the Japanese Forces repulsed the enemy attacker after inflicting damage with direct hits. The Japanese side suffered no damage.

Foe Admits Bombing Of Anti-Axis Positions By Japanese Planes

Domei

LISBON, March 6.—Japanese Air Units viciously bombed the outpost positions of the anti-Axis forces on the western part of the Mayu Range, the anti-Axis headquarters in Southeastern Asia announced today, reports a New Delhi dispatch received here. The dispatch also revealed that Japanese Forces had furiously bombarded the anti-Axis position north of Buthidaung. The report declared that in a communique, the anti-Axis announced that their forces, operating on the plains along the coast of Burma, south of Maungdaw, had engaged in furious fighting with the Japanese Forces.

MOUNTBATTEN IS HIT BY CHUNGKING PRESS

Avers Americans Have Reason To Rap Britisher for Failure In Burma Campaign

Special

LISBON, March 6.—The Chungking press has joined the American press in an attack on Admiral Lord Louis Mountbatten, supreme commander of the anti-Axis forces in southeastern Asia, for his failure to launch large-scale operations against the Japanese in Burma, according to reports received here.

The Chungking press prominently displayed Washington reports alleging serious differences between Mountbatten and Lieutenant-General Joseph Stilwell, Commander-in-Chief of the United States forces in India, Burma and China, over the conduct of the war in southeastern Asia, which, according to an Associated Press correspondent, has strengthened the conviction in Chungking circles that a large-scale Burma campaign "so hopefully anticipated is still far off."

The correspondent said that Chungking quarters were of the opinion that it was quite reasonable for the Americans to blame the British if Mountbatten was still waiting for a fleet which he should already have had.

The A.P. correspondent said that apart from military reasons, Chungking quarters were most anxious for the anti-Axis wresting Burma from the Japanese because they felt that the opening of a land route from India would have immense "psychological effect" on improving the economic situation. He said that price levels were skyrocketing and this was causing very real concern to the Chungking authorities.

U.S. OFFICERS TO BE TRIED

3 Army Men Accepted Bribes; Court Martial Trial Set

Domei

LISBON, March 6.—The court martial trial of three American army officers who had been indicted on the charge of accepting bribes, will be opened on April 3, the United States War Department announced today.

It was also revealed that the three army officers had allowed the delivery of faulty planes to the War Department following an agreement reached with the officials of the Wright Airplane Company's plant at Lockland, Ohio.

Aluminum Coins of 10 Sen, 5 Sen, 1 Sen To Be Replaced by Tin Ones This Month

The 10 sen, 5 sen and 1 sen aluminum coins now in circulation will, beginning the end of this month, be replaced by those made of tin to economize on the consumption of aluminum which is an important war material.

The tin coins of all three denominations will be slightly smaller than the respective aluminum ones, the diameters of the new 10 sen, 5 sen and 1 sen coins being respectively 19 millimeters, 17 millimeters and 15 millimeters as against the 22 millimeters, 19 millimeters and 16 millimeters of the aluminum coins of the same face value. Therefore, the 10 sen tin coin will be of the same size as the 5 sen aluminum coin, while all the tin coins will be two and half times as heavy as the aluminum coins of the same value. The 10 sen and 5 sen tin coins, have holes of five and four millimeters in the center, and look like the nickel coins of old days.

There is no change in the designs of the 10 sen and five sen tin coins, each bearing the Imperial Crest of the Chrysanthemum at the top and the Imperial Crest of the Paulownia and auspicious clouds below the hole. The new one sen coin, however, has the Imperial Crest in the center with an arabesque design of the chrysanthemum on both sides of the Imperial Crest. The new coins are silvery grey in color.

The 10 sen and one sen coins will make their appearance toward the end of this month, while the 5 sen coin will appear a little later, about the middle of April. The aluminum coins will be left in circulation as at present for some time to come.

2 UNITS CITED FOR BLOWING UP FOE BATTERIES

Ishida and Kawaguchi Units Issued Citations for Bravery In New Guinea

HELP SUBSEQUENT ACTION

Men Crawl for Five Hours Through Jungle Undergrowth At Night Toward Objective

For exemplary valor and a fighting spirit nothing can daunt, the Ishida closing-in-attack squad and the Kawaguchi commando which penetrated deep into enemy positions in engagements near Guiruwa on New Guinea toward the end of 1942 and early in 1943 respectively and blew up the enemy artillery were cited by their Army Commander and the matter was brought to the august knowledge of His Majesty the Emperor, it was announced by the War Ministry at 4 p.m. Tuesday.

"Citation.

"Ishida Closing-in-attack Squad of Inuzuka Unit,

"In the course of defensive fighting near south Guiruwa in December, 1942, when it was seen that the enemy artillery on the southern side of the area was extremely active and casualties in killed and wounded were steadily mounting so that the situation was serious for the defending unit, the above was ordered to close in and attack the artillery unit. Despite the fact that the members of the squad were in a markedly weakened physical state owing to inadequate rations over many days in the tropical and fever-ridden region and although almost all were malarial patients, they willingly accepted the task. Overcoming the hardships of jungle travel, they penetrated deep into the enemy lines.

"Undaunted by the fact that the squad leader, Probationary Officer Ishida, was killed in action on the way and Sergeant Tsuji, the non-commissioned officer of the same squad, was wounded, the men pushed on under the leadership of Lance Corporal Yamamoto. Taking advantage of the downpour and thunderstorm on the night of December 28, the squad made a surprise attack on the enemy, completely destroyed two of the guns of the battery and silenced two others for two days, thus uplifting the morale of the comrade forces and facilitating the subsequent operations.

"The squad thus set an example to the rest of the Army in ready sacrifice even in the extremity of hardship and want, in perfect unity from the squad leader down in that lofty spirit of self-sacrifice and in a fiery fighting will that stop at nothing in the fulfilment of duty.

"Wherefore, this citation is hereby issued to the above.

February 11, 1943.

Army Commander."

"Citation

"Kawaguchi Commando of the Yokoyama Unit.

"In the course of the fighting at Guiruwa on New Guinea, when enemy artillery and trench mortar fire was extremely fierce day and night, causing many casualties on our side, Sergeant Kawaguchi and six other men of his unit with Genichi Edamoto and three other men of Takasago extraction volunteered to destroy the enemy artillery. Thus on January 8, 1943 the raiding force thrust deep into the enemy positions and conducted reconnaissance of the area. Finally it located the enemy gun position on tree-tops. Drawing nearer under cover of night, and taking advantage of the rainstorm, destroyed two guns by means of explosives. A squad of the raiding force, with what remained of the explosives, crept close to the enemy trench mortar position and late the following night, blew it up, causing the enemy to stop firing and seriously menacing the enemy's rear.

"The spirit of self-sacrifice and death-defying valor shown by the above set an example to the whole Army.

"Wherefore, this citation is hereby issued to the above.

February 11, 1943.

Army Commander."

To Open Spanish Parliament

Domei

LISBON, March 6.—The Spanish Government, today, issued an order for the opening of Parliament on March 16, according to a dispatch from Madrid.

Press Comments

Tuesday, March 7, 1944

UNITED STATES PROVOKING ARGENTINA TO WAR

YOMIURI-HOCHI—Relations between the United States and Argentina, which had been precarious since February 16 when pro-American elements were driven out of the Argentine Cabinet in a coup d'etat, have finally come to a head in the form of severance of diplomatic relations between the two countries. This development shows that Argentina, which for a while, seemingly submitted to the arbitrary pressure of the United States, still retained the strength of will to preserve her national tradition in spite of foreign interference. At the same time, the uncompromising nature of the American ambition to place the Western Hemisphere entirely under her control has become unmistakably evident.

In December, 1939, the year in which the present European War broke out, the monopolistic American capitalists met in a secret session and resolved to use the war as a means of building up a great American empire. With the development of the European War the foreign policy of President Roosevelt more and more increased the danger of the United States being dragged into the war. The Isolationists, opposing foreign intervention, fought against the Rooseveltian clique but the point of controversy was merely whether the United States should step in at once to undertake the succession to the British Empire or to steal what she could in the confusion of the war, beginning with places near at home. Thus, there was no controversy in the United States as to a policy of driving out German, British or Italian influence from the Latin American countries and superseding them. In giving aid to Britain, especially under the Lend-Lease Act, what did the United States demand of Britain? She demanded the transfer of British military bases and trade rights in the Western Hemisphere.

When she entered the war against Germany and Italy, America undertook to seize the German and Italian airways and other concessions in Latin America. Such a progress in the economic control of the Americas gave rise to the necessity on the part of the United States of securing political control of the Central and South American countries, for without political control, the huge rights and interests she had secured would be mere bubbles lasting only during the war. It is for this reason that the United States has grown so unscrupulous in her efforts to establish her political domination over the Western Hemisphere in the name of par-American solidarity. It is to this that the severance of relations with Argentina, declared by the United States, must be ascribed.

It is quite clear in the present circumstances that the United States is determined to force Argentina into the war. It is nothing to her that Britain must seek her food supply in Argentina and pressure on Argentina is an indirect means of exercising pressure on Spain. Furthermore, when the question of voice in the postwar international conference and her possible position in Argentina is considered, nothing seems to be more effective than to make Argentina enter the war.

The question, however, was that no change was apparent in Argentina despite her severance of relations with the Axis nations. With most of her population originating in Spain, Argentina, even after discontinuing relations with the Axis, for form's sake, has been under the political influence of Spain. Moreover, according to information from American sources, Argentina heartily concurs with the Japanese idea of a region of common prosperity and is said to have proposed the formation of a South American league on the strength of a tariff alliance with Chile, Bolivia, Uruguay, Paraguay, Brazil, Ecuador and Peru. Whatever the measure of truth in this report, such a political tendency on the part of Argentina is quite easy to imagine in view of the anti-American feelings engendered in that country by the high-handed attitude of the United States toward her. Such a view on a Latin American league stands diametrically opposed to the Rooseveltian dream of world conquest. The American Empire seeking to establish political as well as economic supremacy over Central and South America by way of dominating the world has unwittingly come into collision with a potential strength seeking to safeguard itself from greedy exploitation and to establish a state of common prosperity in its part of the world.

American severance of relations with Argentina is a challenge to that potential strength. This unarmed war has only just been declared. It is easy to imagine that Washington will pursue a ruthless and crafty policy against Argentina in her anxiety to build the great American empire wanted by her capitalist rulers. The future of Argentina is beset with difficulties.

MORE PRESSURE ON ARGENTINA

TOKYO SHIMBUN—On March 3 the United States Government announced its decision to suspend diplomatic relations with Argentina in another pressure move aimed at forcing that country to its knees.

On January 26, Argentina was compelled under American pressure to cut off relations with the Axis Powers, but the United States was not satisfied with that and worked hard to make Argenina declare war on the Axis.

However, the pro-Axis Peron faction forestalled the American scheme and successfully carried out a coup d'etat, and with Vice-President Edelmiro Farrell as its leader, set up an anti-American Government.

This new turn in the situation surprised the United States who instigated Lieutenant-Colonel Duco to attempt a revolt against the new Government. In an open move, the United States threatened the Farrell regime with severance of diplomatic relations.

The United States aims to turn Central and South America into its colony and has not hesitated to use the doctrine of Pan-Americanism to attain that objective. Therefore, it is not at all strange that Argentina's firm policy of maintaining its independence and sovereignty had been a thorn in America's flesh, particulary in view of the fact that Argentina's attitude was a factor influencing the other nations in Central and South America.

Judging from past developments and those of the present, it is easy to see that the United States will not get its own way entirely with Argentina. It is also obvious that the 'Colossus of the North' will not admit defeat at this juncture but will increase its pressure on the big South American State.

America's machinations are not only limited to the Central and South America as indicated by the recent heavily increased Anglo-American pressure on Spain. However, despite the recent anti-Axis move to stop war supplies to Spain, that country has refused to budge an inch from its stand of out-and-out neutrality. As far as Spain is concerned, the anti-Axis Powers are confronted with a tough proposition because if they try to force that country too far, it may turn against the anti-Axis camp. This possibility may become a reality when Spain becomes fully aware of the United States' imperialistic designs on Argentina, Spain's sister nation.

Recent reports indicate that Britain may join hands with America in increasing pressure on Argentina, but if Britain should do so, it stands to lose much because it has vital economic relations with Argentina.

If America succeeds in forcing Argentina to bow to its wishes, the benefits accruing from such a development would only be beneficial to the United States and would not contribute in any great measure toward the anti-Axis' war efforts.

CALL AN ASIA EDUCATION CONFERENCE

TOKYO SHIMBUN—At one time it was said that "the flag follows trade" and there was a period in history when this most aptly illustrated the imperialistic aggressions and capitalistic exploitation practised by the United States and Britain in Asia.

These nations began their aggressions with education. By exercising Anglo-American influence over the ideals of the Asiatic people, their customs and manners and even their way of thinking, they prepared the ground for their economic and political aggressions.

In the case of China, more than 20 colleges and universities, including the Yenching University, Yale College and St. George's College were managed and staffed by Americans. Even when these institutions were taken over by the Chinese the sort of education imparted at these colleges and at other educational institutions was mere imitations of those in the United States. The education in China which had been markedly Americanized was officially recognized by the committee on education of the League of Nations. The United States took pains to use education to keep China and Japan antipathetic toward each other and to maintain the colonial status of China.

The Americanization of the Philippines was even more complete. It was the policy of the United States to drive out the 330-year-old Spanish tradition and to implant its own influence on Philippine soil.

Britain's educational policy in India and other Asiatic countries was somewhat different from that of the United States. Under the crafty British policy, many Indian and other Asiatic leaders unwittingly turned puppets of British imperialism.

It was not to be expected that these Anglo-American educational influences should be uprooted at once with the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia. The political and economic influences of Anglo-American imperialism were swept out of Asia in short order by the war but the dregs of Anglo-American educational influences still remain in various parts of Asia.

It is now time that these dregs should be utterly eliminated under the banner of the Greater East Asia Joint Declaration. The Declaration definitely states that the creative faculties of each Asiatic nation shall be given the fullest play and the cultural traditions of each shall be fostered and developed. We propose, therefore, that educational representatives of Greater East Asiatic nations should gather to discuss the ousting of Anglo-American influences and the establishment of an East Asiatic educational setup.

BURMA TO EXAMINE NEXT YEAR'S BUDGET

Cabinet Fixes Estimate of 281,000,000 Rupees for Submission to Privy Council

Domei

RANGOON, March 7.—The 1944-45 budget amounting to 281,000,000 rupees of the Government of Burma was submitted to the Cabinet Council on March 4 and adopted without alteration.

The estimate of expenses for the second year of Burma's independence will be laid before the Privy Council at an early date. Revenue amounts to 69,000,000 rupees while expenses run to 281,000,000 making a difference to 212,000,000 to be met by loans from the National Bank of Burma.

The expenses include a sum of 37,000,000 rupees which will be used to purchase rice. The next fiscal year's budget shows an increase of 27,000,000 rupees in expenditure and an increase of 94,000,000 rupees in revenue as compared with the current budget which was fixed in October last year.

The current budget covers a period of only eight months from August last year. A budget covering the entire current fiscal year would be nearly equal to the next fiscal year's budget which has been approved by the Cabinet.

In fixing next year's budget the Government was guided by the main principles of strengthening national defense, bringing about peace and increasing cooperation with Japan.

Provision has also been made for increased taxes. It is the policy of the Burmese Government to effect changes in income tax rates to secure increased revenue within the taxation framework.

The creation of a reserve fund in the budget of the Finance Ministry has also been planned. This step is designed to promote elasticity in the working of the entire budget.

The fund which is to be transferred for the purchase of rice shows a decrease when compared with the current fiscal year but the system of advanced payments will readjust the matter enabling the country to become self sufficient in this vital food.

Anglo-U.S. Cleavage Viewed As Widening

(Continued From Page 1)

the general American dissatisfaction against British inactivity on the Burma front as compared to American efforts on the Pacific front. The correspondent reported in this connection that the famous radio commentator, Raymond Gram Swing, recently declared that the British forces now in Burma are surprisingly small in number, and because of this fact the Americans are feeling increasing disappointment.

The correspondent also quoted the editorial written by Constantine Brown which reads: "General Wavell is engaging a large part of the British forces available in order to maintain calm and order in India. Because of this, Lord Mountbatten simply can not get enough troops for his campaign in Burma.

"Many Americans are apt to remark that the British should try another and better policy in India so that they may be able to disengage the troops there for the big advance in Burma."

Invasion Burden Too Heavy

The Dagens Nyheter also pointed out that the American public is dissatisfied with the figures of American forces which are to participate in the European invasion. Many consider the figures as too heavy a burden for the Americans who are at the same time waging one of the severest wars in the Pacific.

The correspondent simultaneously revealed that American experts do not consider American naval strategy in the Pacific as very successful so far and opine that the American fleet will meet greater risks in the future—risk of defeat corresponding to the Russian Baltic Fleet during the Russo-Japanese war—especially, when the British will not offer more help from India.

The correspondent went on to stress the Anglo-American confrontation in the economic sphere. He wrote that among the Americans, conviction is growing that after the war, Britain will attempt to compete with American foreign trade. The report that the English big industries last week proposed the establishment of a European Council which will lead to imperial post-war trade under government control is being characterized by leading American economic experts as a commercial declaration of war.

Fuehrer's Headquarters

March 6

The Swedish steamer, Diana, sailing in a German convoy north of Borkum was sunk last night by enemy torpedo-carrying planes. Two out of three attacking enemy aircraft were shot down by German naval vessels escorting the convoy as well as by anti-aircraft artillery stationed on board.

Eight anti-Axis planes including three bombers were destroyed when they attacked German bases in the occupied Western Europe.

Several enemy raiders bombed western Germany last night.

On the southern sector of the Eastern Front, the enemy continued his unsuccessful attacks south of Krivoi Rog.

69 Tanks Smashed

The focal point of the Soviet attempts at breaking through lies now in the Svenigorodka area, where the Soviets yesterday launched attacks with strong infantry and tank forces, especially south of Shepetovka where a defensive battle with the advancing Soviet troops has assumed great intensity. In both sectors, our troops are engaged in heavy defensive fighting where the enemy lost 69 tanks.

In the central sector of the Eastern Front at the motor highway from Smolensk to Orsha, repeated enemy attacks, supported by many tanks, were frustrated with heavy casualties inflicted upon the enemy.

Southeast of Vitebsk our grenadiers, excellently supported by their "Tigers," artillery, panzer grenadiers and A. A.-artillery again achieved a full defensive success against the Soviets, who also continued their attempts at breaking through yesterday.

North of Pleskau and at Narva, repeated Soviet attacks were repulsed in embittered fighting. Some dents, achieved by the enemy, were ironed out or narrowed down in successful German counter-attacks.

In the defensive fighting on the southern sector of the Eastern Front, the 46th Frankonian-Sudeten German Infantry Division, commanded by Lieutenant-General Roepke, and the 23rd Ostmark-Baden Panzer Division, led by Major-General Kraeber, particularly distinguished themselves.

On the Italian Front, there was no fighting operation of importance.

Argentina Checks U.P. Wire Service

(Continued from Page 1)

tina's international relations with "friendly American countries and the external situation with those nations is unchanged," the report concluded.

To Eradicate Spy Activities

Special

LISBON, March 6.—The Argentine Government is determined to eradicate from the country anything which may signify the remotest danger to its internal security, said General Farrell Sunday in an exclusive interview with a Reuters correspondent. The Argentine leader stated that he would not rest until the last vestiges of espionage activities had disappeared, the correspondent's report pointed out.

Asked whether the Government would intensify collaboration with other American nations, General Farrell declared that "strict justice and mere information obliges us to recognize that Argentina occupies a primary position in inter-continental collaboration."

Referring to the task before the Government of correcting past errors and restoring the country to normalcy, he said that the armed forces would again hand over the direction of the country to representative men and he hoped that this would be possible in the near future.

MINERS IN BRITAIN GO OUT ON STRIKE

1,200 Quit Work Over Wage Dispute

Special

STOCKHOLM, March 6.—Twelve hundred Monmouthshire coal miners went out on a strike today over a wage dispute, thus adding another grave threat to the British fuel production which has already been affected seriously by the unofficial "slow-down strike" by about 1,000 miners, according to a report from London.

The Monmouthshire walk-out arose from the same grievances voiced by the miners whose slow-down tactics had resulted in drastic action by the Ministry of Fuel, the dispatch added.

In a test order, the Ministry had directed the transfer of 450 miners from the Essington Colliery Company's pits in Durban to jobs elsewhere and ordered that they be replaced by other workers.

It was also reported that the Ministry of Fuel had declared that unless the output of the mines, which had dropped from 15,000 tons a week to 5,000 tons, was restored quickly, the mines would be closed and all the miners there would be shifted to other pits.

It is recalled that the slow-down strike had begun several months ago as a protest against the decision to boost the minimum weekly wage of \$16.75 to \$20, which, however, did not provide for an increase in piece work rates.

U.S. Shipbuilding Strike

Domei

LISBON, March 6.—Workers at the Oakland Dry Dock Company, Oakland, California, who are affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations, went out on a strike today, according to a report from that city.

As the company has three warships under construction at the present moment, the naval authorities have been forced to act and are attempting to send shipbuilders belonging to the American Federation of Labor from Richmond into Oakland.

Pan-American Unity Is Split As Chile Acts

(Continued From Page 1)

fax today informed Argentine Ambassador to Washington Dr. Adrian Escobar that the British Government supported the United States measures against Argentina, reports from Washingon said.

In Berlin, the rupture of diplomatic relations between Britain and Argentina was characterized as an event of great importance as demonstrating the bankruptcy of British foreign policy. Berlin circles pointed out that in all important issues on European policy, Britain had to give in to the Soviet Union. In the Pacific Britain lost its positions while in the Atlantic area, in making any move, it must follow the United States President's moves. They said that this was also true in breaking off relations with Argentina, which was most certainly contrary to Britain's most vital interests.

HANSON BALDWIN ACCUSES SOVIETS

Has Caused Many Political Problems, He Says

Special

LISBON, March 6.—Hanson Baldwin, New York Times military commentator, in an article on the international political situation states that the Soviet Union is responsible for many of the current political problems, adding that "the longer the basic issues of the post-war world remain unsettled, the more the political factors will influence strategy," according to a New York dispatch received here.

Baldwin also complains that the Anglo-American efforts to mediate the Soviet-Polish border dispute have met rebuff by the Soviet Union and that the latter seemingly intends to settle the issue directly with Poland. He said that the establishment of the Polish National Council and the appointment of a commander-in-chief of the Polish armies may indicate a Soviet attempt to establish a "Polish Government of its own choosing."

Making Baskets, Slippers

Domei

LEGASPI, March 5.—The manufacture of agas baskets and abaca slippers will be fully developed in the Philippines by the Bicol Province branch of the National Abaca and Other Fibers Corporation.

PUBLIC NOTICE

The undermentioned vessels, seized by the Imperial Japanese Navy, will be adjudicated by this Prize Court. Notice is hereby given to all interested persons that petitions may be submitted in writing to this Court within thirty (30) days from the day following the date of this Public Notice.

March 8th, 1944 **YOKOSUKA PRIZE COURT**

Case No. (for 1943)	Type of Vessel	Name of Vessel	Nationality	Ownership	Captain
5	Cargo-Passenger	Repas	U.S.A.	Madrigal Co., of Manila, Philippines	Unknown
6	Cargo	Regulas	U.S.A.	Madrigal Co., of Manila, Philippines	Unknown
7	Cargo	Colombugan	U.S.A.	La Naviera Filipinas Co., (U.S.A.)	Unknown
8	Cargo-Passenger	Pelayo	U.S.A.	Pascual Unchuan Co., (U.S.A.)	Unknown
9	Cargo	Compania de Filipinas	U.S.A.	Compania de Tabacalera (U.S.A.)	Unknown
10	Cargo-Passenger	Princess of Cebu	U.S.A.	La Naviera de Filipinas (U.S.A.)	Unknown
11	Cargo	Pasita	U.S.A.	Insura Navigation Co. (U.S.A.)	Unknown
12	Cargo-Passenger	Tangtobu	U.S.A.	Pastal Transportation Service Co. (U.S.A.)	Unknown
13	Cargo-Passenger (Wooden)	Entai No. 2	U.S.A.	Abuite (Filipino)	Unknown
14	Cargo-Passenger	Toraru	U.S.A.	Canuto Boromeo (Chinese)	Unknown
15	Passenger	Tagubirarang	U.S.A.	Bohore Ferry Co., of Cebu	Unknown
16	Cable Construction Ship	Harrison	U.S.A.	Government of Philippines	Unknown
17	Cargo	San Carlos	U.S.A.	Naviera Sugar Co., Negros, Philippines (U.S.A.)	Unknown
18	Cargo	Atlas	U.S.A.	Atlas Pola	Unknown
21	Cargo-Passenger	Santa Teresita	U.S.A.	Shuan Del Galego (Filipino)	Unknown
22	Cargo-Passenger	Perla Oriente	U.S.A.	Cristobal Marcos (Spanish)	Unknown
23	Tug-Boat	Del Monte	U.S.A.	Luzon Stevedoring Co.	Unknown
24	Cargo-Passenger	Princess of Negros	U.S.A.	Negros Navigation Co.	Unknown
25	Cargo-Passenger	Borinao	U.S.A.	Cebu Naviera Co.	Unknown
26	Tug-Boat	Opon	U.S.A.	Sobegon Ferry Co.	Unknown
27	Tug-Boat	Alato	U.S.A.	Luzon Stevedoring Co.	Unknown
28	Tug-Boat	Vigilante	U.S.A.	Luzon Stevedoring Co.	Unknown
29	Tug-Boat	Shimi	U.S.A.	Luzon Stevedoring Co.	Unknown
30	Tug-Boat	Iona	U.S.A.	Pisayan Estevedor Transportation Co.	Unknown
31	Tug-Boat	Inesita	U.S.A.	Madrigal Co., Manila, Philippines	Unknown
32	Tug-Boat	Colombia	U.S.A.	Atlantic Gulf Co.	Unknown
33	Tug-Boat	Mickey	U.S.A.	Madrigal Co., Manila, Philippines	Unknown
34	Tug-Boat	Gamecook	U.S.A.	Standard Vacuum Oil Co., (U.S.A.)	Unknown
35	Tug-Boat	Vacuum No. II	U.S.A.	Vacuum Oil Company	Unknown
36	Tug-Boat Cargo-Passenger	Ellen Cebu	U.S.A.	Vacuum Oil Company	Unknown
37	Tug-Boat	Soledado	U.S.A.	Eliseo Palmares (Filipino)	Unknown
38	Tug-Boat	Mabujai	U.S.A.	Penancio Correa (Filipino)	Unknown
39	Tug-Boat	Delapaz	U.S.A.	Valentin Wong (Filipino)	Unknown
40	Tug-Boat	Lucero	U.S.A.	Magaton Pascual (Filipino)	Unknown
41	Tug-Boat	Delfin A	U.S.A.	Julian C: Aguila (Filipino)	Unknown
42	Tug-Boat	Baganshicato	U.S.A.	Jose P. Banzon	Unknown
43	Tug-Boat	Sumicato	U.S.A.	Roman Santos	Unknown
44	Tug-Boat	Viola	U.S.A.	Sanitary Bureau of Iloilo Govt. of Philippines	Unknown
45	Tug-Boat	Robert	U.S.A.	Jose Villaflor (Filipino)	Unknown
46	Tug-Boat	Flolencio	U.S.A.	Filipino (Unknown)	Unknown
47	Tug-Boat	Armour	U.S.A.	Filipino (Unknown)	Unknown
48	Tug-Boat	Venus	U.S.A.	Filipino (Unknown)	Unknown
49	Tug-Boat	Mababa	U.S.A.	Potentia Gabriel (Filipino)	Unknown
50	Tug-Boat	Francisco	U.S.A.	Angelena Francisco (Filipino)	Unknown
51	Tug-Boat	Mauris	U.S.A.	Filipino Match Co.	Unknown
52	Tug-Boat	Miss Rosario	U.S.A.	Carmen Quinto (Filipino)	Unknown
53	Tug-Boat	San Jose	U.S.A.	Jose Jever (Filipino)	Unknown
54	Tug-Boat	Halroll No. II	U.S.A.	Custom House	Unknown
55	Tug-Boat	Halroll No. V	U.S.A.	Custom House	Unknown
56	Tug-Boat	Normandie	U.S.A.	Mateo Malva	Unknown
57	Launch	Farola	U.S.A.	Atlantic Gulf & Pacific Co.	Unknown
58	Launch	Wacp	U.S.A.	Luzon Stevedoring Co.	Unknown
59	Launch	Miller	U.S.A.	Unknown	Unknown
60	Launch	Papoo	U.S.A.	Unknown	Unknown
61	Launch	Dempuro	U.S.A.	Yoshida (Japanese)	Unknown
62	Launch	Lascal	U.S.A.	Spanish (Unknown)	Unknown
63	Launch	Astani	U.S.A.	Sabalren Stevedoring Co.	Unknown
64	Speed-Boat	Custom Secret	U.S.A.	Custom House	Unknown
65	Fishing-Boat	Guzman No. I	U.S.A.	Guzman Co.	Unknown
66	Fishing-Boat	Guzman No. IX	U.S.A.	Guzman Co.	Unknown
67	Fishing-Boat	Santiago No. I	U.S.A.	Baltimore E. Santiago	Unknown
68	Fishing-Boat	Santiago No. V	U.S.A.	Baltimore E. Santiago	Unknown
69	Fishing-Boat (Wooden)	Avig No. I	U.S.A.	Avig	Unknown
70	Fishing-Boat	Florin	U.S.A.	Baltoro Lomos E. Santiago	Unknown
71	Fishing-Boat	Malolo	U.S.A.	N. V. Sinclair (British)	Unknown
72	Fishing-Boat	Rational	U.S.A.	Victoria Rational (Filipino)	Unknown
73	Fishing-Boat	Ramon	U.S.A.	Filipino (Unknown)	Unknown
74	Fishing-Boat	Santiago No. III	U.S.A.	Baltimore Le Santiago	Unknown
75	Pump-Lighter with roof	Pump-Lighter	U.S.A.	Atlantic Gulf Co.	Unknown
76	Pump-Lighter with roof	Pump-Lighter No. I	U.S.A.	Atlantic Gulf Co.	Unknown
77	Pontoon	Rene No. II	U.S.A.	Manrica Chicringuel (Filipino)	Unknown
78	Oil-Barge	H. P. Linel	U.S.A.	Atlantic Gulf & Pacific Co.	Unknown
79	Tank-Lighter	L. S. Co. Tank-Lighter No. 51	U.S.A.	Luzon Stevedoring Co.	Unknown
80	Tank-Lighter	Concha Tank-Lighter	U.S.A.	Asiatic Petroleum Co.	Unknown
81	Tank-Lighter with ram	Creosota	U.S.A.	Asiatic Petroleum Co.	Unknown
82	Water-Boat	Unknown	U.S.A.	Atlantic Pacific Co. (U.S.A.)	Unknown
83	Oil-Barge	H. Crushil No. III	U.S.A.	Atlantic Pacific Co. (U.S.A.)	Unknown
84	Lighter with roof	S. & G. No. 113	U.S.A.	Luzon Stevedoring Co.	Unknown
85	Lighter with roof	S. & G. No. 120	U.S.A.	Luzon Stevedoring Co.	Unknown
86	Lighter with roof	S. & G. No. 121	U.S.A.	Luzon Stevedoring Co.	Unknown
87	Lighter with roof	S. & G. No. 141	U.S.A.	Luzon Stevedoring Co.	Unknown
88	Lighter with roof	S. & G. No. 142	U.S.A.	Luzon Stevedoring Co.	Unknown
89	Lighter with roof	S. & G. No. 146	U.S.A.	Luzon Stevedoring Co.	Unknown
90	Lighter with roof	S. & G. No. 148	U.S.A.	Luzon Stevedoring Co.	Unknown
91	Lighter with roof	S. & G. No. 163	U.S.A.	Luzon Stevedoring Co.	Unknown
92	Lighter with roof	S. & G. H. O. No. 169	U.S.A.	Luzon Stevedoring Co.	Unknown
93	Lighter with roof	S. & G. No. 178	U.S.A.	Luzon Stevedoring Co.	Unknown
94	Lighter with roof	S. & G. No. 350	U.S.A.	Luzon Stevedoring Co.	Unknown

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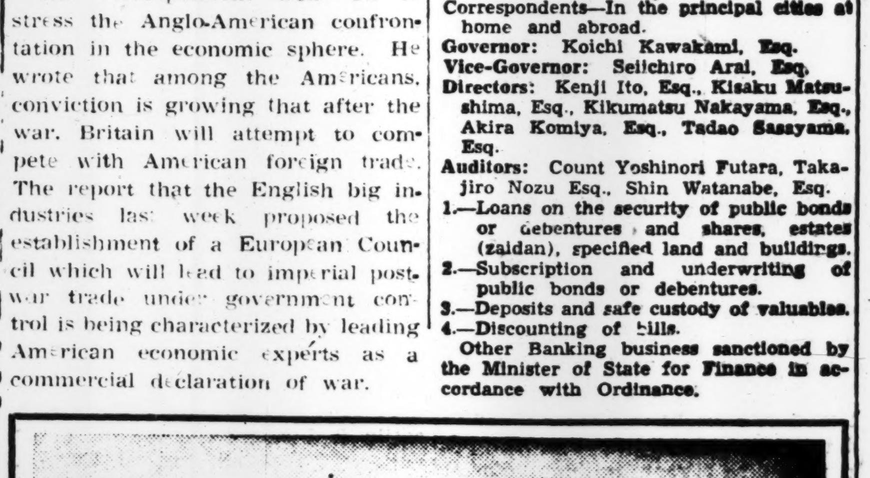

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CONCERT ACTIVITIES BRISK PAST MONTHS

Outstanding Recitals During January and February in Capital Reviewed

By ONAMUN-MSA.

There had been quite a few concerts and recitals since the beginning of this year, during the period generally considered to be the coldest months of the year. Naturally, the actual number of concerts and recitals were comparatively not very large, but what it lacked in number it seemed to have made up for in appreciation on the part of the audience; for even during the most severe spell of those two months, there was always a fair amount of people whose enthusiasm for music could not be quelled by mere bad weather.

The more noteworthy concerts and recitals during the past two months were the Third Pianoforte Recital by Kreutzer on January 16 at the Hibiya Public Hall. The program included two Sonatas by Beethoven (the one in F minor, Op. 57 "Appassionata," and the other in C-sharp minor, Op. 27, No. 2 "Moonlight") Schumann's Carnaval, and Liszt's Paganini-Etudes.

Notwithstanding the fact that the eminent pianist's extraordinary power of exhilaration in whatever work he selects to play, he did not seem to have escaped the blame of being somewhat too personal (though that had never detracted the value of his performance as a whole) in his interpretation at times even in such a highly personal work like the Beethoven Sonata. On the other hand, there is no such thing as an impersonal, objective interpretation in music (except among the unmusical), for there can be no more personal art than music which by its sheer all-embracing quality becomes so universal.

The demarcation between the personal interpretation and the so-called objective rendition must lie somewhere in the performer's musical attitude which, in turn, manifests itself in the form of stressing the outline or coloring the inner-line in varied degrees, and, according to the intensity of the process, one labels the performer as highly personal or otherwise; the more individual the performer the more deeply he chisels the contour of his subject or the more delicate is his relief-work. But, however masterfully wrought the work may be, an over-emphasis at times detracts from the general beauty of the classical line, like in the case of the four corners of a Niccolo Amati.

The 25th subscription concert by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra under the direction of Manfred Gurlitt took place at the Hibiya Public Hall with the following program: Tschaikowsky's 5th Symphony, Mozart Pianoforte Concerto in A major with Eta Harich-Schneider as soloist, and an orchestral sketch "Five Japanese Mythologies" by Ishida.

The performance of the symphonic work seemed to have shown more vigor and boldness than it seemed to warrant and somewhat at the expense of detailed perfection; otherwise, the performance on the whole was extremely enjoyable. In the Mozart Pianoforte Concerto, Madame Eta Harich-Schneider naturally did not seem to feel quite at home with her secondary instrument (her principal instrument being the Harpsichord), though there were ample opportunities to discern the cherub-like frolic and the wonderful serenity of a most lovable character through the composition.

The fifth subscription concert by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra under the direction of Joseph Rosenstock also took place at the Hibiya Public Hall with Smetana's Bartered Bride, Bach's Toccata, Arias from Beethoven's Fidelio and Egmont with Miss T. Seki as soloist, and Otaka's "Ashiya Otome."

Japan's premier prima donna, Madame Tamaki Miura (lyrico-dramatic soprano), launched a grand concert with the complete cycle of Schumann's "Frauenliebe und Leben" with Chieko Hara at the piano; the latter contributed Schumann's Carnaval as an interlude.

In the 26th Tokyo Symphony Orchestra Subscription Concert, Miss K. Kusama played the Grieg Pianoforte Concerto in A minor, and the orchestra under the baton of Mr. Otaka, the Symphony in D minor by Franck.

The seventh Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra Subscription Concert with Joseph Rosenstock as conductor presented Stravinsky's "Petrouchka Suite", Tschaikowsky's Pianoforte Concerto in B-flat minor with Miss Senoko Inoue as soloist and Mr. Ko's "Peking Sketch."

Works for two pianos were selected in the last Sunday afternoon concert at the Nippon Seinenkan Hall. The program ranged from Handel to Debussy and from Schumann to Arensky, which provided plenty of variety without incongruity. The program opened with Handel's Orgel Konzert No. 5 in F dur followed by Schumann's "Andante and Variations" in B major, Op. 46, Debussy's "En Blanc et Noir" and Arensky's Suite Op. 15 (Romance, Valse and Polonaise), which terminated the program.

In the Handel "Organ Concerto" for two pianofortes, the ensemble was very pleasing and much care seemed to have been given to details. In the Schumann, a thought more contrast bestowed on the tonal shading and tempo-modification would have further enhanced the performance, which was by no means ungratifying. In the Debussy, owing to the enigmatic character of the music, it seemed to have presented some problems to the pianists in its rendition. In the Arensky, we were once more in the good, old days in a modern guise; Romance and Polonaise sandwiching the melodious Valse, which was rendered in a highly natty fashion by the pianists. Despite the unfavorable weather (it was snowing the whole day), there was a fair audience.

Foe Guns Near Guiruwa Smashed In Vicious Japanese Night Raids

Daring Members of Ishida and Kawaguchi Units, During a Squall, Crawl Through the Jungle at Night and Blow Up Enemy's Batteries

The stirring account of how the Ishida Closing-In-Attack Squad of the Inuzuka Unit and the Kawaguchi Commando of the Yokoyama Unit earned their citations, as announced by the War Ministry on Tuesday, undergoing gruelling hardships and successfully blasting the enemy's gun emplacements near Guiruwa, thus facilitating subsequent operations on the New Guinea front, is given below.

Since the middle part of November, the Guiruwa front saw intensive attacks by strong American-Australian forces. At the outset of the offensive, the enemy made reckless assaults with infantry troops as the mainstay, assisted by bomber formations. As the Japanese Forces repulsed the enemy after inflicting heavy damages on him in vigorous counter-attacks, the enemy troops became more prudent since the middle part of December, adopting the so-called "fortress-attacking" strategy.

Enemy aircraft began to attack the rear of the Japanese lines in order to disrupt their communication and concentrated their energies to bombardment with the numerous newly-landed guns and trench-mortars.

Inexhaustible indeed was the ammunition at the foe's disposal as may be understood by the fact that the enemy bombarded a small Japanese position for several hours ceaselessly firing more than a dozen hundred shells per hour. Due to such severe bombardment, the jungles in which the Japanese first-lines were established were battle-scarred and the ground pockmarked by explosions while increasing numbers of our men were either killed or wounded. Moreover, the foes subjected our field hospitals to bombardment.

In view of the general situation in the vicinity of Guiruwa, the unit commander of the garrisons there decided on December 23 to launch a daring attack against the enemy artillery positions. The attacking force, headed by Probationary Officer Ishida, left the same day and advanced through thick jungles and marshy grounds until it reached a path which seemed to lead to enemy gun positions, four days later.

As the members of the raiding force advanced along a telephone communication line for about 10 minutes, the enemy suddenly started firing as a result of which Probationary Officer Ishida was killed and Sergeant Tsuji wounded. Thereupon, Corporal Yamamoto took command and lead it toward the enemy battery through the pitch-black night till, at dawn on December 28, the heroic soldiers reached a point some 500 meters from their objective.

There they took what they expected to be their last meal and after discarding things as would make a noise, started on a slow, tedious snake-like advance flat on their faces through the thick undergrowth. It took as many as five hours before they had covered the 500 meters between their final rest and the enemy artillery positions.

At a point close to the objective, the contingent was divided into smaller groups, which, advancing further to their respective goals, succeeded in blasting the guns, powder magazines and tents. It was exactly one minute to 12 p.m. on December 28. All the soldiers could but weep for joy.

Simultaneously with the explosion, enemy troops assembled from their respective quarters and started severe firing. Braving the intense gunfire, the respective groups foregathered at the previously designated rendezvous and carrying one wounded soldier with them, successfully returned to the headquarters of their unit on the morning of December 30.

The courageous raiding force caused the enemy losses of three howitzers of 12 cm. caliber, one encampment, 500 rounds of ammunition and some supplies all of which had been blasted. Considerable losses seem to have also been inflicted upon the enemy personnel but the details are not known.

Our losses were one killed and two wounded.

For two days after the daring action had been carried out, enemy bombardment markedly weakened. The successful expedition not only endangered the foe's rear but also heightened the morale of comrade troops, thus contributing materially to subsequent operations of similar raiding forces.

The general situation was almost the same as in the case of the Ishida expedition but the Buna Garrison had by that time met a heroic end.

In spite of the very difficult circumstances, Sergeant Kawaguchi of the Yokoyama Unit and others willingly volunteered to serve as members of the death-defying raiding unit whose mission was to blast the enemy batteries. At the order of the unit commander, the raiding force was subsequently organized with 22 soldiers and four members of the Takasago Volunteer Corps including the squad leader, Genichi Edamoto, all under the leadership of Sergeant Kagawuchi.

The raiding force penetrated deep into the enemy positions and thoroughly reconnoitered the area, piercing the rigid surveillance kept by the foes. The daring members of the contingent succeeded on January 8 in discovering the enemy artillery positions from the top of a tree. During the night, they approached the battery under cover of darkness and taking advantage of the providential torrential down-pour destroyed two of the guns. On the following night, moreover, they approached the foe's trench-mortar positions and destroyed them, causing the enemy to suspend bombardment for some time.

Reich Smashes Enemy Raiders In Epic Battle

(Continued From Page 1)

protection and attacked whole formations of heavy four-engined bombers. This was the case mainly in the northwestern German area up to the Elbe River, where the mass attacks were followed by numerous single air battles.

High above the American bomber formations, flying eastwards at an altitude of up to 10,000 meters, other German fighter squadrons were engaged in combat with the central enemy fighter escort flying on top of the bombers. This fighting intensified all the more drawing closer to Berlin.

The concentrated attacks of the German fighter formations was carried out with clock-work precision, followed by mass and single attacks, and this accounted for three quarters of the enemy's total losses shot down prior to reaching their targets.

Colonel Oesau, the well-known German air ace, personally led a large Reich fighter formation against the enemy. He declared: "I saw the explosion of three Boeing bombers in mid-air and how fresh German fighter and destroyer formations, disregarding the enemy Mustang and Lightning fighters, attacked the American bombers."

From the enemy's abortive raid, it has now become clear that the anti-Axis' attempt to combine the total bomber strength for a concentrated attack over Berlin is hopeless in view of the German defensive strength.

Damage done in the Reich capital was only slight as most of the bombs were dropped in open fields.

Meanwhile, it was disclosed that in the neighborhood of the German anti-aircraft position, seven American pilots were taken prisoners. They were surprised at the slight damage caused by the raid.

The prisoners stated that prior to leaving on the expedition, they were told that all their bomber planes would be protected by fighters and that they also expected that Berlin would be covered by dense clouds.

DANCERS FEATURING NEW AVIATION SONG

Leading Artists to Appear in 'Decisive Aerial Warfare Ballet' at Hibiya Hall

Baku Ishii and Takaya Eguchi, leading dancers representing the Western school of the Japanese terpsichorean art, and Misses Sumi Hanayagi and Suma Hanayagi, noted representatives of the neo-classical Japanese school, will show their new ballet creations based on the "Song of Great Aviation" at a "Decisive Aerial Warfare Ballet Evening" to be staged at the Hibiya Public Hall on March 21, at noon.

The event will be jointly sponsored by the Japan Aviation Society and the Tokyo Shimbun, as an artistic contribution to the national drive for heightening the air-consciousness of the people at the present time of decisive aerial warfare.

Each of the four noted dancers is to present a ballet version of the aviation song, interpreted from the individual artistic viewpoint of his particular dancing school, each of which enjoys a large following among art circles in this country.

In order, further, to popularize the dance version of the "Song of Great Aviation," it has been decided to create an easy arrangement of the new dance through the joint efforts of Mr. Ishii, Mr. Eguchi, and Misses Sumi and Suma Hanayagi. This popular version is intended not for stage performances, but is to be made so clear and easy to grasp that the people in general and the production front fighters in particular will be able to perform it for their own entertainment and recreation.

Crossing the barriers, which have been traditionally separating the Western and the neo-classic Japanese trends of dancing in this country, for the sake of the common patriotic cause of heightening popular air-consciousness, the four dancers joined hands and efforts to work out the new popular choreographic version of the "Song of Great Aviation" in a stage rehearsal which was held at the auditorium of the Aviation Hall at Shiba on Monday morning.

The rehearsal was attended by Colonel Ijima of the Aviation Headquarters, Chief Yamagishi of the Aviation Bureau, President Tanabe and Vice-President Hori of the Japan Aviation Society, and other officials, who personally supervised the creation of the new dance and expressed much satisfaction with the results obtained.

Concert Calendar

The 27th subscription concert by the Tokyo Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Noboru Kaneko, Monday, March 13, at 6:30 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloist: Miss Miho Nagato, soprano. Program: Weber's "Freischutz" Overture; Grieg's "Peer Gynt-Suite No. 1; (soprano solo by Miss Miho Nagato with orchestra); Weber's aria from "Freischutz"; Schubert's Symphony No. 8, "Unfinished."

The eighth subscription concert by the Nippon Philharmonic Orchestra, under the baton of Hisatada Otaka, Wednesday and Thursday, March 15 and 16, at 6 p.m., at the Hibiya Public Hall. Soloist: Miss Mary Estelle Iwamoto, violin. Program: Mitsukuri Akiyoshi's "Miniature Symphony"; Beethoven's Romance (violin solo by Miss Mary Estelle Iwamoto with orchestra); Tschaikowsky's Symphony No. 5 in E minor.

"Kokumin Ongaku Taikai," featuring the Dai Toa Symphony Orchestra under the baton of Koscak Yamada, from Wednesday, March 15 to 20, inclusive matinee and soiree, at the Shinjuku Dai-Ichi Gekijo. Soloist: Yoshie Fujiwara, tenor. Chorus by the Nippon Gassho-dan Groupe. Program: Urato Watanabe's Tone Poem "Tokon"; (Tenor solo by Yoshie Fujiwara, with orchestra): Koscak Yamada's "Karatachi-no-Hana"; Shimpei Nakayama's "Defune-no-Uta"; "Wakawashi-no-Uta." "Sorano-Shimpei"; Bizet's "l'Arlesienne"—Farandole; Wagner's "Tanhaeuser" Overture.

The 36th Evening of Kosei Bunka, sponsored by the Dai Toa Music Office, featuring Miss Tamami Gojo, (Japanese Dance), Seinen Nippon Symphony Orchestra, under the baton of Tadashi Hattori, and Madame Fumiko Yotsuya, alto, as soloist, Sunday March 19, matinee at 1 p.m., soiree at 6 p.m., at the Kyoritsu Auditorium. Program: (Part 1): Strauss' "Blue Danube"; Schubert's "Unfinished Symphony"; Tadashi Hattori's March "Santari Kogun," (Alto solo by Madame Yotsuya, with orchestra); Bizet's "Night of Spain"; Mozart's Wiegenlied; Verdi's aria from Travatore; Japanese lyric numbers by Mitsukuri Akiyoshi and Koscak Yamada; (Part II): Japanese dance by Miss Tamami Gojo; "Shima-no-Chitose"; "Kumoka Sakuraka Variation"; "Sakura Sakura"; "Dai Toa Kazoe-uta"; "Hinomaru"; "Tanoshii Hoshi" and "Zosan Ondo." Nagauta and Samisen accompaniments by Tojuro Kineya and Shotoji Kineya.

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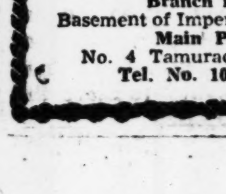

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Interesting People

Hearts Are His Speciality

Investigations have shown that Japanese have stronger hearts than Americans or Europeans, says Akinobu Yoshida, a doctor and instructor at the Tokyo Higher School of Physical Training, in a recent article in the Asahi. Dr. Yoshida writes:

"When a person is a go-getter or has the audacity to force his will on others, the Japanese say that he has a 'strong heart.' This popular phrase is quite correct scientifically inasmuch as one can pull through a severe illness as long as his heart performs its functions properly. We do not weaken or succumb to death if our hearts do not fail us. In fact, physical and mental stamina depend on the condition of the heart.

"As the result of tests conducted on several hundred middle school students and those of higher grades, it has been shown that the Japanese have stronger hearts than Americans or Europeans. The tests, it must be noted, had been carried out on boys with comparatively weak physiques.

"Following Japan's acquatic successes in the 10th Olympic Games, a foreign professor reported that the reactions to physiological tests had disclosed that Japanese athletes have stronger hearts than Americans.

"Statistics compiled by Japanese insurance companies reveal that deaths from heart diseases comprise a very small percentage of the total number of deaths registered. Another fact attesting to the robustness of the hearts of Japanese people is that there has been no necessity of establishing many heart-disease hospitals.

"The Japanese nation is certainly blessed in this respect. The brilliant achievements of the Imperial Forces have been made possible because the Japanese warriors have the strongest hearts in the world."

ALL-OUT EFFORTS ON WAR STRESSED

Meeting for Total Mobilization Of Nation's Strength Held At Hibiya Hall

A grand lecture meeting for the total mobilization of the nation's strength was held at noon on Tuesday at the Hibiya Municipal Auditorium under the joint sponsorship of the Dai-Nippon Genron Hokoku-kai (Association for Service to the State through Speech and Press), the Domei News Agency, the Nippon Press Association and five Tokyo newspaper companies.

The meeting opened with the observance of the national group rites. The Imperial Rescript Declaring War on the United States and Britain was then read by Inosuke Furuno, President of the Domei News Agency, and the opening address was delivered by Dr. Kazunobu Kanokogi, Managing-Director of the Dai-Nippon Genron Hokoku-kai.

With Ryusaku Endo, President of the Tokyo Shimbun, elected chairman, Toshie Obama, Managing-Editor of the Nippon Sangyo Shimbun, read a declaration and a resolution.

Speeches were then delivered by Matsutaro Shoriki, President of the Yomiuri-Hochi; Shingoro Takaishi, Chairman of the Board of Directors of the Mainichi; Taketora Ogata, Vice-President of the Asahi; and Iichiro Tokutomi, President of the Dai-Nippon Genron Hokoku-kai.

The rally was closed at 3 p.m.

Joint Rites at Saseho

Joint funeral services for the late Rear-Admiral Nobuyoshi Nagaoka and other navy officers who had heroically died in the War of Greater East Asia were solemnly observed at the Saseho Naval Station on Tuesday. Proxies of the Navy Minister and Chief of the General Staff, Vice-Admiral Marquis Teruhisa Komatsu, Commander-in-Chief of the Saseho Naval Station, members of the bereaved families and others attended the rites.

COLLEGE STUDENTS TO AID WAR EFFORT

Those Studying Science, Engineering, Medicine and Agriculture to Be Mobilized

The students taking science, engineering, medical and agricultural courses in colleges and universities should be mobilized for work in plants, farms, hospitals and other essential quarters in accordance, in principle, with their specialities, it was decided by the Cabinet Tuesday on the basis of the Decisive War Emergency Measures previously adopted by the Government. The matter, besides being announced in a communique issued by the Board of Information at 3 p.m., was embodied in a statement by Education Minister Viscount Nagakage Okabe.

According to the scheme, science, engineering, medical and agricultural students are to be organized in such a way as to be able to take up emergency work at a moment's notice for the next twelve-month.

Another measure, related to the foregoing, was also adopted, namely to have pupils in the higher grades of national schools and students of middle school grades work in munition and other important plants and for increased production of foodstuffs and national defense construction.

The mobilization of students is to be organized into units with members of the faculty at the head of each unit. Sundays are to be cancelled and turned into ordinary work days. Foodstuffs and other necessaries are to be supplied without fail to students while engaged in work.

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Alto Solo: FUMIKO YOTSUYA

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Kyoritsu Auditorium

Program

(Part I) Symphony:

Strauss: "BLUE DANUBE"
Schubert: UNFINISHED SYMPHONY
T. Hattori: "SAN-TARI KOGUN" March

Alto Solo with Orchestra:

Bizet: "THE NIGHT OF SPAIN"
Mozart: WIEGENLIED
Verdi: Aria from "TRAVATORE"
(and four Japanese numbers)

(Part II) JAPANESE DANCE by TAMAMI GOJO
"Shima-no Chitose,"
"Kasumika Kumoka" Variation
"Sakura Sakura"
"Dai Toa Kazoe-uta"
"Hinomaru"
"Tanoshii-Hoshi" "Zosan Ondo"

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TOKYO, WEDNESDAY, MARCH 8, 1944

Behind the Mountbatten-Stilwell Friction

British and American sources themselves admit that serious differences have arisen between Lord Louis Mountbatten, chief of the enemy's Southeast Asia Command, and Lieutenant General Joseph Stilwell, commander of the United States forces in India, China, and Burma, over the conduct of the Burma campaign. So serious has become the friction that Mountbatten has dispatched his Deputy Chief of Staff, Major General Albert C. Wedemayer, to Washington to explain his position to the highest American authorities.

The American military authorities are reported to be displeased and concerned over Mountbatten's failure in the current Burma campaign, while Mountbatten pleads that political unrest in his base areas in India and the demands of the disappointing Italian campaign have prevented him from receiving the necessary supplies and shipping. Whatever the explanation—and the part played by the formidable might of the Imperial Japanese Army and the Indian National Army should not be forgotten—it is an undeniable fact that the enemy's attempt to re-take Burma has again miserably failed. When Mountbatten assumed his post last autumn, he was hailed by the enemy propagandists as a miracle man who would quickly sweep triumphantly over Burma and even into Malai and the East Indies. But his campaign was long delayed, and when it was finally launched, it proved to be a feeble, bungling effort which the Japanese and Indian National forces turned into a smashing offensive of their own to threaten the very borders of India. And now the monsoon season is already approaching to halt all major operations until at least November, while Mountbatten has nothing to show for his efforts except ignominious failure. No wonder he is reduced to sending emissaries to make explanations while his American allies are bitterly critical!

But behind the American recriminations lies a fundamental difference in objectives between the British and the Americans. The Americans have no interest in Burma as such; they are interested only in opening up a route into China to relieve their supply-starved air force and to hold their Chungking puppets in line. The British have no great interest in the China theater of war; they are interested only in safeguarding their own power in India and in reconquering Burma and Malai, in restoring their former imperial sway. These differing objectives naturally give rise to differing conceptions of the strategy to be pursued in the Burma campaign, and hence the friction and the inability of the British and the Americans to cooperate effectively with each other.

Behind this difference in conception as to the object of the Burma campaign is the difference in the still more fundamental war aims of Britain and the United States. Britain is fighting to salvage her empire, to hang on to her ill-gotten loot on which she has battened herself for centuries. The United States is fighting to carve out a new empire for herself, not only at the expense of those who openly resist her aggressions, but also at the expense of her nominal ally Britain who is in no position to resist the covert infiltration of American influence into her own traditional but now weakening spheres of influence. Under the circumstances it is inevitable that friction and rivalry should constantly occur between the two countries. It is not merely a question of Mountbatten and Stilwell; it is a rivalry which extends from the Pacific, through India, Iran, Palestine, Egypt, North Africa, Europe, the Atlantic, the Caribbean, Latin America, and Canada. It is a question which is absorbing the deepest mental efforts of the high political strategists of London and Washington. No wonder such friction plagues the British and the Americans who are fighting for their own respective selfish interests with no thought of their allies nor of their victims, who are fighting for no just moral aim like the Japanese with their lofty purpose of liberating East Asia from alien domination! The current friction over Burma is just one more piece of mosaic which fits into the grand pattern of the contrasting war aims of Japan and her enemies.

The Rape of the Italian Navy

As time passes it becomes increasingly difficult to see what Badoglio or his king hoped to gain when in panic they threw their country's honor and hopes of security to the winds and gave the enemy free access to Southern Italy. The briefest reflection should have told them that peace could never be bought by such abjection. Endless humiliation, extortion and exaction are the price of once yielding to a blackguard, as any timid schoolboy who has once let himself be terrified into submission to a bully and placed himself in his power knows. Mercy cannot be expected of a gangster once the intended victim lets himself be disarmed and holds up his hands. Nor can the redemption of a blackmailer's promises ever be looked for by those who lack the moral courage to reject his first threatening demands. These are elementary lessons which Badoglio apparently had to learn by hard experience.

Now, after the Anglo-Americans have thoroughly devastated the occupied portions of Italy, Roosevelt has officially ordered the sharing of the loot. The once proud Italian fleet which defended Italy's shores and honor in the days before Badoglio's treachery, will henceforward sail the seas under three different flags, and the greater part of it used by Britain and America to terrorize still further the unfortunate country of its origin.

This last infamy has caused even the worm to turn. Badoglio is reported to be bitterly opposed to Roosevelt's shameless decision to parcel out the Italian navy. He is said to have demanded an immediate report on the concrete contents of the plan and to have reserved his rights of action. He, however, should know better than anyone else that he is now in no position to demand anything of the blackmailers to whom he so abjectly surrendered. He has nothing more to offer them. He threw down the defenses against them. He, better than anyone else, must know that all his liberty of action is circumscribed by those to whom he cringed, that he himself forfeited all right even to protest when he let them in, and that he must now stand impotently by and see the rape of the Italian navy, in the galling knowledge that he alone is responsible for the defenseless plight which permits the shameless spoliation. That his opposition to this sharing out of the undefeated navy wrested from Italy with his connivance should be bitter is not unnatural. If the bitterness were his alone, as is the responsibility, it would be just retribution for his criminal, weak-kneed folly. But all Italy, the still free North as well as the betrayed South, must unfortunately share the price of his ignominy with him, and the tragic bitterness of seeing the unconquered, still intact Italian fleet divided up among its enemies without being able to strike a single blow in its own defense or fire a single shot to prevent it.

Italy has learnt too late that the only way to deal with Britain and America is to stand firm, that to seek cravenly the crumbs of their favor is to court disaster, that whatever the risks of courageous resistance may be, they are infinitely preferable to the certainty of dishonor, enslavement and continued extortion which are ever the price of abject submission to a blackmailer.

The brazen public sharing out of the Italian fleet is, however, so plain a lesson in what is to be expected by any country that places itself in Britain or America's power that it cannot well be lost on any other nation, great or small, at present being threatened by the Anglo-American bully. Those neutral countries whom the Anglo-Saxon has still been unable to drag into the war have been shown once more, and only too clearly, what it may cost to give Britain and America a loophole, and just what the price of enforced cooperation with Britain and America might be. Their determination never to place their countries or resources at the disposition of these two lawless and unscrupulous powers cannot but be reinforced, indeed rendered absolute and immovable, by this latest Anglo-American infamy.

A Year Ago Today

March 8, 1943

Commencing operations against enemy forces south of the Yangtze River, Japanese Forces today made crossings west of Yochow along a 300-kilometer stretch of the Yangtze River. Yochow is 20 kilometers northeast of Tungting Lake in Hunan Province.

India's Fight for Freedom

Thousands Desert British Ranks to Join in Struggle to Overthrow Three Century-Old Overlord

By **KATSUTOSHI TANAKA**
(From the Meiho Hyoron)

With the object of rationalizing their own tyrannical rule in India, the British have intentionally branded the native populace as being barbarous and uncivilized. Their propaganda has succeeded in presenting to the world a highly distorted picture of the country. The revolt of the Indian mercenaries during the middle of the last century was in reality a struggle for independence. The mere fact that these soldiers were compelled, against their strong religious principles, to oil their guns with grease derived from the loathsome hog and the sacred cow cannot be ascribed as the cause of the uprising, as the British would have posterity believe. India's Swaraj—the urge to attain freedom incited all of these soldiers, irrespective of religion, to rise and fight against the British army. Could they have continued so resolutely the bitter struggle, which began on May 10, 1857 and lasted until they were virtually wiped out to a man on the blood-soaked battlefield some two years later, for any other reason?

This battle gave birth to many national heroes, but the name of the Rani of Jhansi, after whom the newly-formed Indian Woman's Army is christened, is especially remembered. This young Queen, twenty years old at the time, resisted the attempts of the British to confiscate her territory. With a sword in hand, she mounted a charger and led her forces into battle, and despite numerous reverses she continued the fight without surrendering to the enemy. Her death on the field of battle is described as a glorious one.

India's Spirit Aroused

The British not only mobilized their own historians and writers to misrepresent purposely the historical significance of this particular clash, but they even went so far as to prohibit Indian literature from relating the actual facts of the event. To-day, however, the inherent fighting spirit of India is aroused and has come to the surface.

"Hitherto, the term 'Indian Soldier' had been used adjectively to describe the weakness of a person. Indian soldiers lacked the strength necessary as fighters because they were under the weak leadership of British officers. But now, working shoulder to shoulder with our brave comrade-in-arms, Japan, the Indian National Army possesses strength; it fears no one," declared Subhas Chandra Bose, the Head of the Provisional Government of Free India.

In September, 1942, the Indian National Army was organized with the assistance of Japan, thereby restoring to the Indian people the "Sword of Kali." Inspired by its Supreme Commander, Subhas Chandra Bose, the National Army is fully imbued with the spirit traditional of India. The officers and men composing it are the pick of India's manhood; men who have volunteered through their own initiative to fight for the liberation of their country, and are backed by 3,000,000 Indians residing in Asia, as well as by its Asiatic allies: Japan, Manchoukuo, China, Burma, Thailand and the Philippines. Germany, Italy and other Axis countries in Europe are also included among its supporters. Furthermore, it has an ally in Ireland, a fact worth noting.

On November 5, 1943, the "Green Front," the Irish organization seeking to unify North and South Ireland, on the occasion of the anniversary of the one of its independence leaders, sent a resolution addressed to Subhas Chandra Bose. It said: "It is our earnest hope that the Indian National Army, under the Provisional Government of Free India, will, along with the Republican Army of Ireland, which is fighting for the independence of the land, wage a battle for Truth, Justice and Liberty." In advocating a firm alliance with the Indian National Army, the resolution added: "The British Army in India, which has made the 380,000,000 people of that land the slaves of Britain is the one that has suppressed the 400,000 people of Ireland against their own will; Bose's battle is our battle."

Tied Down by Shackles

The peasants of India, composing over 70 per cent of the entire population, have been tied down by the shackles of imperialism and by the fetters of the feudalistic system imposed upon them by the British to facilitate the rule of the country. The excess agrarian population, the existence of a handful of great land owners, the dominance of usurers, and the recently developed system of exploitation have all contributed to reduce the peasantry to utter poverty.

The condition of the laboring class is no better than that of the agrarian population. The greater part of them are linked closely with the soil. And the feudalistic system of exploitation has not spared them.

It was immediately following the last War that the farmers and laborers began to play an important role in the struggle for independence. Their inclusion into the membership of the Indian National Congress gave impetus to the subsequent expansion of that body, both in strength and influence. The brilliant victory won by Subhas Chandra Bose over his opponent, Mahatma Gandhi, for the chairmanship of the National Congress was due largely to the support given to him by the All-India Labor Congress, comprising 161 labor unions with a total membership of 130,000, which Bose headed as President.

The position of the intelligentsia cannot be called an envisable one. They bear the brunt of racial discrimination and are given very little opportunity for advancement. The terror movement in Bengal Province was motivated in desperation by the young men of this class who were faced with only a hopeless future.

Indian national capital can also be counted as an element in direct opposition to Britain. The main force behind the Swaraj movement was furnished by the capitalist group. Abetted by the present war, India's national capital is showing a remarkable growth; and with the strengthening of the people's financial status a more forceful demand for racial freedom will probably be made.

Favorable Conditions Many

Thus we see that there were many favorable conditions with which to build a strong independence movement in India. The parts for the machinery were present. The only thing lacking was the framework. But with the establishment of the Provisional Government of Free India and the Indian National Army, India has for the first time been given a reinforced foundation. She will now begin to build.

Let us next review the anti-British movement of the Indians following the outbreak of the present World War.

With the commencement of the Anglo-German war in 1939, and after the subsequent demand by Britain for India's participation, the anti-British struggle of the Indians took on a fiercer aspect. And the outbreak of the War of Greater East Asia gave added spur to this movement. As the Japanese forces marched deeper into Burma, Gandhi demanded that British influence be withdrawn from India. And it is a well-known fact that Cripps' scheme for a compromise met with a flat refusal.

Under the circumstances, the British Government was unable to conceive of a policy toward her Asiatic possession other than that of downright oppression. Gandhi, together with all of the leaders of the National Congress Party, was therefore arrested; and, according to an official announcement, up to the end of 1942 more than 70,000 persons had been jailed for anti-British activities. Fighting broke out between the people and the police, the number of dead and wounded reaching 7,000. The riots were temporarily suppressed, but its complete eradication was impossible. The Government of India announced that subsequent incidents created by the unruly mobs included the burning of police stations, overturning of trucks and railway cars, and attacks on communications, munitions factories and power plants.

These saboteurs have a well-devised plan of action. They possess an arms store and maintain contact among themselves by wireless. In view of these activities, the British Government has been forced to switch from its policy of non-violence to that of force of arms in coping with the existing situation.

The general feeling of insecurity among the masses, and the nation-wide famine, which has taken its toll of victims, have contributed to the aggravation of India's internal situation. The Secretary of State for India, Leopold Amery, has announced that in the Province of Bengal alone an estimated 1,000 persons a week have been dying from starvation. However, according to the special correspondent of the Bombay Chronicle writing from the famine area in October of last year, the number of deaths per week is not 1,000 persons; 10,000 is a more reasonable estimate. The British were unable—if they were, they evidently did not attempt—to carry out an effective policy to solve this acute famine problem.

Concerning this question, Amery, on January 11, 1944, made the following statement:

Shortage of Rice Crop

"The famine in the Bengal Province was the result of a shortage in the rice crop and the lack of bottoms to send food supplies to the province. The famine has now been checked. However, due to the consequent malnutrition among the people, malaria, plague and other infectious diseases are spreading, but steps are being taken to relieve the situation. The current Bengal rice crop is the greatest in 50 years, and it is estimated that 8,300,000 tons will be harvested."

In spite of the abundant harvest the famine continues. Its shadow has cast a gloom over the cities and is now reaching out over the agrarian population. With Bengal consuming an average of 11,000,000 tons of grain a year, it is not difficult to see that the 8,300,000 tons of rice produced this year will fall far short of the actual need. The shipping problem has not been solved, and it does not seem likely that it will be in the near future. In view of the increasing strain being placed on the food supply by the presence of a great number of troops in India, it will be impossible to balance the country's demand and supply of food even were she to have a bountiful rice harvest for the next five years.

The Statesman, a news organ, declared: "The practice of the Government of India to underestimate, distort and hide the actual facts of the conditions in Bengal Province will seriously affect the honor of Britain." The seriousness of the famine problem can be deduced from this statement.

Speaking on the policy to be followed by Britain, Leopold Amery said: "The Cripps Plan, proposed by the British Government as a policy to be followed as regards India, was contested by the Indian people for two reasons. First, it was proposed at a time when Britain's war situation was at its lowest ebb; and second, there was a fear among the Indian people that the British Government would withdraw the plan after the conclusion of the war. At present, conditions have turned for the better. There are two or three leaders among the Indian people who think it would be advisable to come to a compromise with the British Government, but such a view does not appear to be a general one. There are some who say that the present conditions in India are far from satisfactory. If the situation should become worse, the British Government will not hesitate to exercise its emergency powers when necessary."

Will They Fight?

This is nothing less than a threat! "Will we fight or not?" This is the burning question imposed upon the people of India.

The establishment of the Provisional Government of Free India and the Indian National Army, under the leadership of Subhas Chandra Bose, was a godsend to the 380,000,000 Indian people; but to the British the event came like a bolt out of the blue, marking the beginning of dark days ahead.

Despite orders prohibiting the use of radio sets and the possession of arms outside of regular duty, the rumors concerning the Indian National Army spread from ear to ear among the native soldiers. In June and July of last year, fighting broke out between troops and the British authorities. Following this incident, 4,000 Indian troops in the northwestern section of the United Provinces waged an eight-hour battle with the British, after which 1,500 of them are said to have deserted.

The effect on the British army of the presence in Burma of the Provisional Government of Free India has been profound. They have been compelled to regroup their forces on the Indo-Burma frontier, withdraw the native Indian troops from the front lines and place them under surveillance of British soldiers, while their places were taken by Chinese and West African troops.

The mounting anti-British feeling among the Indian troops and their growing unwillingness to fight is becoming more and more noticeable. The number of desertions in their ranks have to date reached into the tens of thousands.

India was made the base of operation for the anti-Axis counter-offensive against Burma. But now the picture has changed. The new-born State of Burma is serving as the base for the Indian National Army which will drive through the Eastern Gate of India to liberate its long-oppressed people.

Fruits of Wisdom

Be the master of circumstances, and you shall be above the question of gain and loss; the universe will be your playground. On the contrary, let circumstances be your master, then every turn of fortune will agitate your mind; even a thing so trifling as a hair will be an encumbrance to you.—Ts'ai-kent'an.

East Asia's Editorial Forum

Views of Leading Journals on Pertinent Subjects

Sincerity, Altruism

(From The Shanghai Times)

Central China, and Shanghai in particular, is now playing an extremely important role as a supply base in the current War of Greater East Asia. As such, Shanghai should make as much contribution as possible toward strengthening East Asia's fighting power against Anglo-American aggression. We are therefore required to make concerted efforts in order to surmount the difficulties we are facing and thereby accelerate our final victory in the war.

In fighting Anglo-American aggression, as well as in building the Greater East Asia Common Prosperity Region, our determination to bring the war to a successful conclusion is made more inflexible than ever by our unshakable faith in the righteousness of our war aims. So long as we stand for peace and justice, freedom and independence, equality and prosperity for all nations, there can be no doubt whatever that we shall be able to win the war and liberate mankind from the fetters of Anglo-American imperialism and plutocracy, no matter how long and how hard we may have to fight.

Our determination to restore Asia to the Asiatics remains absolutely immutable. No less unshakable is our confidence in the combined war potential of East Asia, which is obviously strong enough to make this part of the world literally impregnable against all future attempts at military aggression from outside. But what will enable us to make full use of our enormous war potential is undoubtedly Asia's unity and solidarity as a compact bloc of kindred nations jointly struggling for independence and co-existence. All Asiatic nations should therefore maintain among themselves, both during and after the war, undiminished unity and solidarity on a sound ethical basis of genuine sincerity and unselfishness on the part of the great mass of Asiatic people striving for peace and prosperity in their respective countries.

Meanwhile Japan, China, Manchoukuo, Thailand, the Philippines and Burma will continue to collaborate with one another more and more closely in prosecuting the War of Greater East Asia in order to liberate the whole of East Asia from the Anglo-American yoke and contribute to world peace and human progress along the lines of the Joint Declaration of Greater East Asiatic Nations of November 6, 1943, which was the logical conclusion of the Pact of Alliance concluded between Japan and China on October 30. Nothing indeed will afford us better guidance in our great march toward the establishment of a new world order of lasting peace and justice than the principles of co-existence and common prosperity, independence and fraternity, enhancement of culture, promotion of economic well-being and contribution to world peace and human progress, as enunciated in the above-mentioned Joint Declaration of Greater East Asia. Let us therefore take this opportunity to urge all the 1,000 million Asiatics, especially those who inhabit this vast country, to bend their best efforts to translate these five principles into reality in a true spirit of perfect sincerity and unselfishness, so as to rid the whole world of Anglo-American imperialism once and for all.

Spanish Neutrality

(From the Noon Extra)

We have never taken the so-called Atlantic Charter seriously. We have not taken it seriously because we believe in the strict interpretation of the word "freedom." Consequently when President Roosevelt stated in the summer of 1941 that he had pledged the United States to secure the four freedoms for everyone everywhere in the world, with the exception of India where they apparently were not required, we felt that it was an absurd pretention. For if the Indians are free men, how much better off they would be if they were slaves in the literal sense of the term.

However, it may be argued that for Roosevelt to demand the liberation of India from British shackles would be to destroy the British Empire. Since it is impossible for Roosevelt to seek to destroy the source of Britain's strength and wealth at a time when the United States is allied with Britain in a war against the Axis, a lenient world may be inclined to accept the limitations of the Atlantic Charter, which allegedly guarantees the self-determination of all peoples everywhere in the world.

We have subsequently witnessed many other fine manifestations of the altruistic motivation of the Atlantic Charter. Chile and Argentina did not want to sever diplomatic relations with the Axis Powers: The Atlantic Charter, guaranteeing the political integrity of all States, was taken out for an airing, and these two unfortunate South American countries had their minds made up for them by American economic pressure.

But Roosevelt's and Churchill's regard for the sovereign rights of neutrals goes even further. Having decided between themselves that Spain's neutrality no longer is desirable, they are preparing to put the Atlantic Charter into action again. They not only want Spain to abandon her neutrality in favor of the anti-Axis; they also want Spain to change her form of government. And to secure this end they are exerting the heaviest economic pressure with the hope and aim of starting another civil war in that country and overthrowing the Franco regime.

The Spanish people fought a bloody war for years to establish the regime that is now undertaking the reconstruction of the country. The Spanish people not only determined for themselves the form of government they wanted; they had to fight for years to obtain it. However, the principles of the Atlantic Charter are not in accord with this form of self-determination; and Roosevelt and Churchill are out to set up a different regime for the Spaniards.

They will fail, of course; but this does not alter the fact that they are trying hard. All those countries which have placed their hopes on the Atlantic Charter had best give a thought to the unrelenting war which Roosevelt and Churchill have been waging against neutrals. They will readily see then that the Atlantic Charter is not a guarantor of freedom but is an instrument of ruthless aggression hidden behind a mask of hypocrisy.

Reasonable Deduction

(From The Syonan Sinbun)

Recently Time Magazine, influential American periodical, in an attempt to present an impartial survey of the outcome of the enemy's Cairo and Teheran talks, stated that among the foremost "reasonable deductions" to be drawn from those talks was the fact that Britain is worried over war developments in Europe and East Asia and that the Anglo-Americans realize they must conduct their campaign in the Pacific theater without Soviet cooperation.

Bearing these facts in mind, there must indeed be few intelligent people in Malai today who entertain any doubts as to the ultimate defeat of the Anglo-Americans, whatever their propagandists may assert to the contrary.

Applying Time magazine's method to the general war situation, what do we find? After four years of war in Europe, Britain in spite of the active participation in the war by the United States, has not even been able to recapture her own treasured Channel Islands, which the Germans occupied early in the war. It is a small point, but very significant. In regard to the War of Greater East Asia, enemy propagandists were loud in their forecasts of what was going to happen when their long-prepared Burma counter-offensive was launched in the autumn of 1943. Well, the autumn of 1943 has come and gone, but the enemy's highly prized Burma Road, the only practical route of aid to Chungking, is still firmly under Japanese control, so it is a reasonable deduction that their plans have seriously miscarried here also.

It is also a reasonable deduction that the enemy's resources have been very seriously dissipated in the costly battles which have been fought since August, 1942, in the Southwest Pacific area. The war of attrition which Japan is forcing the enemy to fight in the Pacific is progressing according to Japan's wishes. Protected by an iron ring of defenses, with the unscathed Imperial Navy operating under an aerial umbrella which is confounding enemy strategists, Japan stands poised on all fronts, ready to deliver the coup de grace when the enemy's power of reinforcing his hard-pressed units has been brought to its lowest ebb. Meanwhile Japan can afford to wait for the opportune moment at the same time further strengthening her war resources and developing all areas in East Asia, now freed of Anglo-American and Dutch domination, into a solid, united, prosperous bloc, determined to stand together to the last, and crush the enemy fully and finally.

There can be no compromise; no patched-up peace. The Anglo-Americans have been driven out of East Asia and they shall stay out. They may make a few minor thrusts here and there, at tremendous cost, but Japan's defenses proper stand firm, and will be guarded firmly not only by Japanese forces, but also by the peoples of the countries concerned. These are all "reasonable deductions" of the war situation as we find it today. Anyone who surveys the facts as they are, with impartiality, must agree that the enemy has no chance whatever. The decisive phase in the War of Greater East Asia has now been reached, and all advantages are with Japan, most predominant of all being the indomitable spirit of the entire nation, which today enjoys the whole-hearted backing of a billion fellow Asiatics.